

Pym to visit Mideast next week

LONDON (R) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym will visit Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) next week, signalling smoother relations with the two Arab states, diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The British Foreign Office confirmed that Mr. Pym was arranging a Middle East visit but would not go into detail. The sources said the trip was important as a fence-mending move because Saudi Arabia and the UAE both snubbed Mr. Pym last January in protest at Britain's attitude to an Arab League peace mission visiting London. Mr. Pym had planned the visit then but was forced to call it off at the last minute amid much embarrassment when both Arab countries told him he was unwelcome. When the Arab League mission finally came to London earlier this month, it cleared the way for a return to normal relations.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Israel arrests 8 Arabs

TEL AVIV (R) — Eight Arabs were arrested Tuesday, apparently in connection with Land Day demonstrations planned for Wednesday, Israel Radio said. The eight are members of the Israeli Rakach Communist Party, active in planning activities for Land Day, which every March 30 commemorates the death of six Arabs during violent protests over government land seizures in 1976.

57 non-Arab PLO men under ICRC care

DAMASCUS (R) — The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) representative in Syria said Tuesday 57 non-Arab commandos of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were now under ICRC supervision in South Lebanon. Richard Gotee told Reuters most of them were Turks. He said they would all remain under Red Cross care until a suitable refuge was found for them. The men were afraid to return home and no Arab country had so far shown willingness to accept them, Mr. Gotee said.

PLO appeals to Netherlands

THE HAGUE (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) urged the Netherlands Tuesday to exert pressure on Israel to improve conditions for the Arab population in Israeli-occupied territories. The appeal, issued by the PLO information office in the Hague, followed reports about a mystery poisoning which had afflicted hundreds of Palestinian schoolgirls in the West Bank. The PLO office said in a statement that the girls were poisoned by a gas causing infertility.

Gonzalez meets King Hassan

RABAT (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez conferred in Fez Tuesday with King Hassan on the second day of his official visit to Morocco due to end Tuesday night. Mr. Gonzalez, accompanied by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, had talks in Rabat Monday with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and members of the Moroccan government.

Libya urges action against Israeli nuclear threat

LONDON (R) — The Libyan people's bureau in London Tuesday called for international action to deal with what it called "the threat posed by Israel's nuclear arsenal." It said in a statement: "A call for international action to deal with the threat posed by Israel's nuclear arsenal has come today in a memorandum from the Libyan people's bureau addressed to all diplomatic missions in London."

Turkmen, Assad hold talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Tuesday conferred with Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ozal on Middle East developments and bilateral relations, the Syrian news agency SANA reported. Mr. Turkmen, who arrived in Damascus on Sunday for a three-day visit, had two rounds of talks Monday with the Syrian foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam.

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Hussein, Qaboos hold extensive talks

Jordan, Oman pledge to continue support for Palestinian struggle

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Oman Tuesday renewed their condemnation of Israeli practices in the occupied territories and pledged to continue to support the steadfastness of Palestinians living under occupation.

His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman, during discussions held in Amman, also made a comprehensive review of current Arab issues and the latest developments in the Middle East, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

Sultan Qaboos arrived in Amman earlier Tuesday on a three-day state visit to Jordan and was received at Amman Airport by King Hussein and high-ranking Jordanian officials.

During talks held Tuesday, the two leaders "reaffirmed their support for the steadfastness of the kinsmen living in occupied territories against Israeli measures aimed at evicting them from their homeland and changing the demography of the Arab land," Petra said.

The talks centred around "current Middle East and Arab issues with special emphasis on the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the area's conflict," the agency said.

King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos also denounced the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and reaffirmed the "urgent need to help Lebanon get rid of the occupation and regain its independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity," Petra said.

The two leaders also discussed the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and its impact on the region. They condemned the "irresponsible Iranian attitude which rejects all peace initiatives and mediation to achieve a peaceful settlement of the war."

The two sides also discussed Jordanian-Omani relations and ways of strengthening them. Att-

ending the talks from the Jordanian side were His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammasb, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Attending the talks from the Omani side were Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Fakhri Al Mahrouq, Culture and National Heritage Minister Faisal Ibn Ali, Court Minister Hamad Ibn Hammoud, Health Minister Mubarak Al Khaddour, Education and Youth Minister Yahya Al Munzir, Information Minister Abdul Aziz Al Rawwas, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Al Alawi Abdullah, the Sultan's adviser for religious and historic affairs, Mohammad Ibn Ahmad, and Omani Ambassador in Amman Abdullah Sa'id.

King Hussein hosted a dinner in honour of Sultan Qaboos and his delegation at Basman Palace Tuesday evening.

Snail-pace pullout talks anger Lebanese leaders

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Muslim leaders declared Tuesday that negotiations with Israel over withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had dragged on long enough and Lebanon could make no more concessions.

Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and former Premier Saeb Salam both voiced exasperation with the slow-moving talks after separate meetings with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Mr. Habib, who arrived here Monday from Israel on the latest round of a shuttle tour aimed at clinching the three-month-old talks, later met President Amin Gemayel.

"I can say that there is nothing new in what he (Habib) has brought us or anything new in what he is conveying from our side," Mr. Wazzan told reporters.

"Today we say enough, enough, enough and do not want any going around in a vicious circle after that," he said.

Government sources said a number of obstacles remained, including the future of dissident Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad, whose Israeli-backed militia has controlled a strip of land along Lebanon's southern border with Israel for the past five years.

Environment officials said the oil comes from two wells north-west of the main Iranian export terminal at Kharg Island, a prime target of Iraqi air raids. Two other wells were also on fire in the Nowruz field, abandoned four years ago.

On the Middle East crisis, the Libyan leader said: "We will never recognise the existence of a racial, aggressive state, even if the Palestinians recognised the so-called Israel and the Israelis recognised what is known as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."

He added: "The Arabs... should move squadrons of their aircraft and units of their troops to Syria to fight alongside it. The war is imminent. It may break out at any time. We are ready to lead these forces to fight the enemy."

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Greens to boycott Kohl, Bundestag swearings-in

BONN (R) — The radical "Greens" Party, entering the West German Bundestag (lower house) for the first time, announced Tuesday it would boycott the swearing-in Tuesday night of Chancellor Helmut Kohl in protest against his policies.

The anti-nuclear Greens, who won 27 seats in the March 6 general election with a pledge of unmitigated struggle against the country's establishment, said they could not pay "implausible lip service" to Mr. Kohl's policies.

They said in a statement that the chancellor's policies involved the proposed stationing of American medium-range missiles in West Germany, the development of atomic energy, "an unsocial economic order" and environmental damage which brought avoidable dangers.

They said they would also boycott Wednesday's swearing-in of the cabinet.

The Greens won a victory Monday when the other parties bowed to their demand for seats in the centre of the chamber. They had threatened a stand-up protest against their original positioning on the left.

The switch left the Greens forming a narrow but highly visible strip down the centre of the chamber.

Most of their 27 deputies were open-necked shirts, loose sweaters and jeans, distinguishing them from the sombre dark suits of the established parties, while many placed pot plants on their desks to show their environmentalist convictions.

Petra Kelly, one of the Greens' three floor-leaders and its best-known figure, sat behind two flower-pots at the front with Chancellor Kohl just three seats away from her left and opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel two places to her right.

The Greens reached the Bundestag in a procession from Bonn's city centre attended by a few hundred supporters and international groups opposing the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Some deputies carried dead trees to show their concern at how so-called acid rain is killing forests.

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Algerian-Libyan merger under way, Qadhafi says

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said Monday his country and Algeria had signed an agreement aimed at a union between them, the Libyan news agency JANA reported.

Addressing a rally in Tohrak, he said it was a step towards implementing a charter providing for a merger between the neighbouring countries.

The accord was concluded during a weekend visit to Algeria by the Libyan second-in-command, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, he said.

Libya has reached several such agreements with other Arab states since Col. Qadhafi came to power in 1969, but all of them have collapsed.

The colonel bitterly attacked the United States, which he accused of threatening the Libyan people by deploying a fleet in the Gulf of Sirte off the Libyan coast.

JANA said the Libyan leader also announced that his forces were at the disposal of Nicaraguan leaders "to defend their soil and freedom against American aggression." It gave no details of the colonel's offer.

Col. Qadhafi said Libyan troops were no longer deployed along the border with Egypt, following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in October 1981.

"Since the enforcement of the death penalty against Sadat, we have withdrawn our troops from that front," he declared. "We have only observation posts, anti-smuggling posts and token units."

"No recognition of Israel"

On the Middle East crisis, the Libyan leader said: "We will never recognise the existence of a racial, aggressive state, even if the Palestinians recognised the so-called Israel and the Israelis recognised what is known as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)."

He added: "The Arabs... should move squadrons of their aircraft and units of their troops to Syria to fight alongside it. The war is imminent. It may break out at any time. We are ready to lead these forces to fight the enemy."



His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman, who is on a three day state visit to Jordan, hold talks in Amman Tuesday. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Arafat arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, due to have talks in Jordan this week on Middle East peace moves, met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad Tuesday before flying on to Kuwait.

Mr. Arafat was due to meet the Emir of Kuwait, the prime minister and the foreign minister Wednesday amid signs that he was consulting Gulf allies of his Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Middle East peace efforts.

He had been due in Amman last week for talks.

Mr. Arafat, however, postponed his trip to Amman and instead went to Saudi Arabia. He then went on to Baghdad to talk to President Hussein and had a stopover in Bahrain Tuesday before flying to Kuwait.

He told reporters in Kuwait that Jordan had not asked him for PLO approval for negotiations with the United States "or any other country," in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

President Hussein of Iraq told Mr. Arafat Tuesday that Iraq, despite its war with Iran, would continue its strong support for the Palestinian people and the PLO, according to the Iraqi News Agency.

Environment officials said the oil comes from two wells north-west of the main Iranian export terminal at Kharg Island, a prime target of Iraqi air raids. Two other wells were also on fire in the Nowruz field, abandoned four years ago.

Iraq offers Gulf ceasefire to help oil slick clean-up

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq has offered to suspend its attacks against Iran in the Gulf to permit a clean-up of a long oil slick threatening the Gulf states, reports reaching here said Tuesday.

A Kuwaiti and a Bahraini official from the Kuwait-based regional organisation for marine protection and environment are in Tehran to discuss the problem with Iranian officials.

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Euro-parliament team in Amman

Tarawneh expresses appreciation of EEC stand towards Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan appreciates the European Economic Community's (EEC) stand towards the Middle East conflict, as expressed in the EEC declaration issued in Venice in 1980 and in Brussels earlier this month, and regard the community's declarations as a significant step in efforts for peace. Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Tarawneh said Tuesday.

Mr. Tarawneh, in a meeting with a 23-member delegation from the European Parliament, which arrived in Amman Tuesday, stressed Jordan's belief that the only way for peace in the region is based on the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

The speaker told the delegation members, who are scheduled to meet His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and other senior Jordanian leaders and attend the EEC Spring Festival being held in Amman, that recent developments in the Middle East and the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon and aggressive policies in the occupied territories necessitate intensified efforts by the European community for just peace in the region, the agency said.

The Arabs, Mr. Tarawneh said, have expressed their genuine desire for peace as reflected in the peace plan adopted at the Fez Arab summit last September.

"Jordan will stand firm in the face of the challenges posed by the aggressive actions of Israel in the occupied Arab territories aimed at evicting their lawful owners from their homes and destabilising the whole region," the speaker said.

The delegation members affirmed their support for the "just Arab cause and genuine desire for peace even in the face of the Israeli insistence in its aggressive policies and inhuman practices," Petra said.

The meeting was attended by the EEC delegate in Jordan, Thomas O'Sullivan.

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Jordan, Yugoslavia sign cooperation agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — A protocol increased trade and cooperation was signed here Tuesday between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

Under the terms of the protocol, which was signed by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour on behalf of Jordan and Federal Minister Demetrio Tasec for Yugoslavia, bilateral trade would be increased and diversified. Yugoslavia is expected to increase its import of chemical fertilisers, potash and phosphates from Jordan and will export to Jordan meat and various other consumer products.

Jordan will also export fruit and citrus products to Yugoslavia and the two countries will set up reciprocal trade centres in their respective capitals, according to the protocol.

The protocol stipulates that the two countries will take part in commercial fairs organised by each. Jordan has already welcomed a Yugoslav request to organise an exhibition of Yugoslav industries in the near future.

The two sides also agreed to establish joint projects in Jordan, particularly plants to manufacture agricultural and irrigation equipment, electric generators and cables. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with steps taken so far to implement a joint industrial project to produce electric generators and with the progress of work in prospecting for oil in Jordan.

The two sides also agreed to increase cooperation in tourism and in scientific and technical fields as well as the exchange of technical information on fertilisers.

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Labour document promises sweeping changes in U.K.

FEATURES

2 million executed around the world in 15 years

By Anthony Goodman

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — At least two million people in all parts of the world are thought to have been executed summarily or arbitrarily over the past 15 years, according to a recent United Nations report.

"All classes of people, rich and poor, peasants, urban workers, professional classes, religious groups and ethnic minorities and majorities, have been affected," a special reporter, Amos Wako of Keoya, said in a document submitted to the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Relying mainly on information from non-governmental organizations, he said these executions, with little or no regard for due process of law, had occurred on a wide scale.

"In the last 15 years or so, it has been practised in many countries and in a number of them in a con-

sistent pattern," he said.

He added that two million executions was a conservative estimate, and that many more could have gone unreported during the period.

Mr. Wako, a lawyer, described a summary execution as one following an inadequate trial, and an arbitrary execution as one not preceded by a trial at all.

Arbitrary executions were carried out on the orders of governments or with their acquiescence. Mr. Wako said, and a factor common to all victims was that they had been seen as opponents of those in power or their policies.

Neither the old, the young nor women had been spared, the report said.

Summary and arbitrary executions were most prevalent in disturbed areas of the world, it added, and there was a close relationship between executions and the violation of other human

rights.

The Kenyan official listed nearly 40 countries where such executions were alleged to have occurred, but included details only of cases reported since U.N. bodies became particularly interested in 1980.

The report cited allegations that many thousands of missing people in Argentina had been tortured and murdered, and that there had been an upsurge in deliberate killings of criminal suspects by Brazilian police.

Over 3,000 non-combatants were killed in Guatemala in 1981, Mr. Wako said.

One source was quoted as saying that more than 6,000 people had been killed by police in India between 1979 and 1981, while others had charged that between 4,500 and 20,000 people had been executed in Iran since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Thousands of killings had been

reported in Namibia, among civilians, refugees and detainees said to be supporters of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the report said.

The report did not refer to earlier charges of mass killings in Kampuchea during the 1970s, widely believed to have involved hundreds of thousands of victims.

But it did refer to the acknowledgement by a former Kampuchean foreign minister in 1981 that it had been the official policy of the Pol Pot government to liquidate opponents. This involved the wiping out of families and whole sections of the population, the report said.

The report cited the discovery in December 1982 of a graveyard containing 3,000 victims of Pol Pot's administration alleged to have been herded from the capital of Phnom Penh between mid-1977 and 1978 and backed to death.

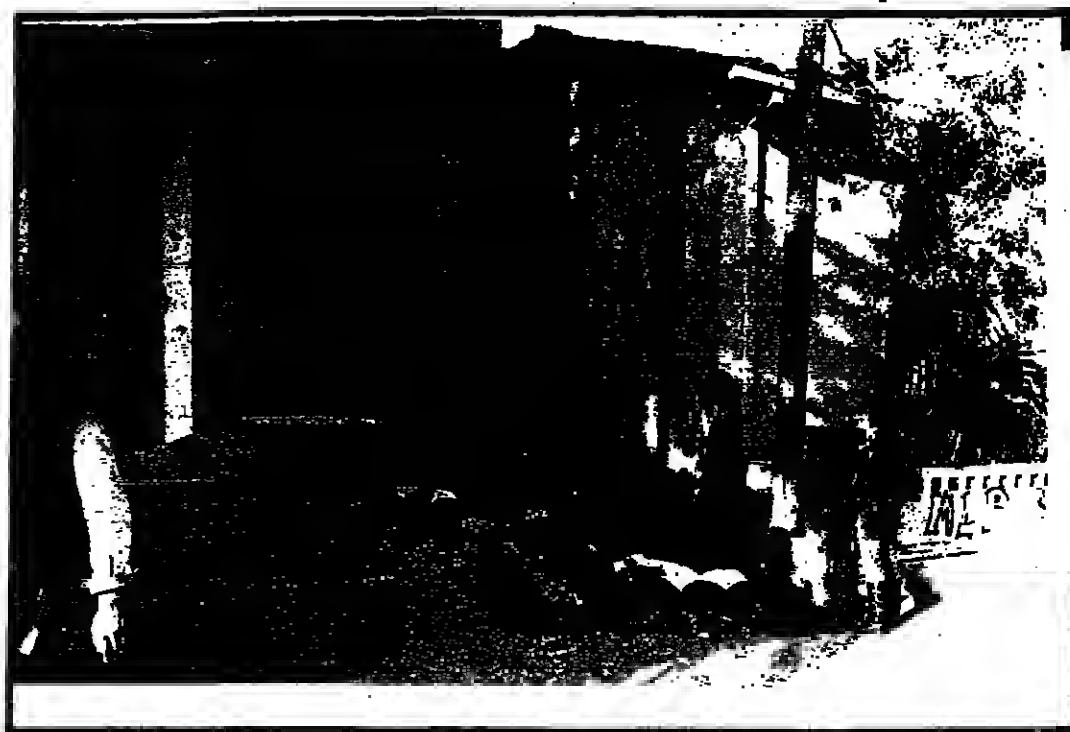
The report also contained replies from several of the named countries, in most cases denying the allegations.

In his recommendations, Mr. Wako said the large number of summary and arbitrary executions throughout the world showed a serious erosion in the level of respect for human life.

"The international community must... act collectively to halt this erosion," Mr. Wako said, suggesting the setting up of a mechanism to react speedily to threatened executions.

"The international community should launch a campaign to create a world opinion against summary or arbitrary executions," the report said.

At a recent six-week session in Geneva, the U.N. Human Rights Commission strongly deplored the increasing number of such executions, and extended Mr. Wako's mandate for another year.



Bodies are lined up after a summary execution in El Salvador (Gamma photo)

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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HOME NEWS

Yugoslav delegation offers oil, mineral exploration expertise

AMMAN (Petra) — Vice-President of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Ahmad Dahkhan and NRA Director-General Yousef Al Nimri met Tuesday the visiting Yugoslav economic delegation led by Federal Minister Demetrio Tasec.

Mr. Dahkhan informed the guest delegation of the NRA's activities, tasks and present future projects. They then discussed technical matters related to cooperation between the NRA and similar institutions in Yugoslavia, particularly with regards to prospecting for oil and minerals, the exchange of technical expertise

and the training of NRA technicians in Yugoslav institutes.

Mr. Tasec said the Yugoslav companies specialised in oil and mineral exploration and are prepared to operate in Jordan on competitive basis especially in providing the country with the necessary technical expertise in such fields.

Acting Deputy Director-General of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Munzir Haddadin also received Mr. Tasec and his delegation. Mr. Haddadin briefed the Yugoslav delegation on the JVA's activities and its future plans.



Members of the visiting Yugoslav economic team, led by Federal Minister Demetrio Tasec (far left), met Tuesday representatives from the Natural Resources Authority (Petra photo)



Mr. William Nabore

American virtuoso pianist to perform on April 3rd

AMMAN (J.T.) — American pianist William Nabore will hold a public concert in Amman in the first week of April at the invitation of the United States Information Service (The American Centre) in cooperation with the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Mr. Nabore was born in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1941 and began to study the piano at the age of 10. At 16, he was admitted to the prestigious Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Rome where he studied under such piano masters as Carlo Zecchi and Renata Borgatti. Mr. Nabore has also worked under the guidance of Pawel Serebrjakow of the Leningrad Conservatory and Alicia de Larrocha in Barcelona.

After graduating with honours in 1963, William Nabore began

his tours of the world, giving concerts throughout Europe, the United States, Middle East, Africa and Latin America. He performs regularly in the musical capitals of the world and has also made several distinguished recordings.

Among numerous awards won in various competitions, Mr. Nabore received the gold medal at the Vercelli International Competition in 1960 and the Premier Prix de Virtuosité as well as the Paderewski Prize at the Geneva Conservatory in 1966.

Mr. Nabore will perform Sunday April 3rd at 8:00 p.m. in the Amman Marriott Hotel Al Waha Ballroom. Tickets are free from the American Centre Third Circle Jabal Amman.

Dajani announces new foreign trade missions

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani said Tuesday that Jordanian trade missions will soon visit several Arab and foreign countries in order to revitalise foreign exports.

Mr. Dajani said industry in Jordan is passing through a period of lowdown because of export and marketing difficulties, which are being faced by the industrial sector.

"We are doing our best to overcome the difficulties, Mr. Dajani said adding that there is no recession in the current situation.

Mr. Dajani said that two weeks ago, the Chamber of Industry submitted a memorandum to the prime minister about the current difficulties faced by the industrial sector, one of which is the high customs tariffs.

"The prime minister was very understanding and he cancelled the clearance certificate which has to be obtained from the Income Tax Department," Mr. Dajani said.

The clearance certificate is needed in order for the industrial sector to obtain import licences.

Embassy military officers visit Housing Corporation

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of armed forces attaches, their assistants, and military liaison officers from certain embassies accredited in Jordan visited the Housing Corporation Tuesday.

The delegation met Housing Corporation Director Hamadallah Al Nabulsi, who told them of the nature, goals and achievements of the corporation since it was established in 1967.

Mr. Nabulsi said since its establishment, the corporation had implemented 69 housing projects in various areas of the country, containing 14,000 housing units. The corporation also began, since early 1981, the first year of the second five-year development plan, implementing programmed housing projects at an average of

4,000 housing units per year, and was able to complete well over 52 per cent of the projects included in the plan.

In the last two years, the corporation built 1,842 housing units which have since been distributed, and work is still going on to establish 14 housing projects, including 7,066 housing units, at a total cost of JD 72 million. Most of these projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1983, he said.

The delegation also visited the Abu Nasir housing estate which includes 3,700 housing units and which is being built at a cost of some JD 45 million. Work on the project is expected to be completed in early 1984.

Alia to pay installment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will pay to the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) Wednesday, \$16.5 million, which is a semi-annual installment of a loan repayment related to the purchase of TriStars, by the airline.

Alia Vice-President (Finance) Fahed Faneek told the Jordan Times that the installment falls due on March 31 and Alia pays one day ahead of time to allow for possible delay in the transfer of funds to the U.S.

The amount will be transferred through the Arab Bank and the Citibank in Amman and covered by Alia's own cash flow, Mr. Faneek said. He added that this is the largest single payment ever to be made by the airline, which is expected to pay around \$90 million during 1983. About 50 per cent of this amount represents principal loan amounts and the rest in interest.

Ministry issues currency warning

AMMAN (Petra) — The Interior Ministry has requested that all Jordanian citizens planning to travel to Egypt state the amounts of local and foreign currencies in their possession before entering or leaving the customs hall at Cairo airport.

The Interior Ministry explained that the aim of the measure is to prevent the confiscation of these currencies by the Egyptian authorities, since failure to present such a statement would be regarded by the Egyptian authorities as attempted smuggling.

Jordan to mark Land Day today

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan Wednesday commemorates the seventh anniversary of Land Day.

To express solidarity with the Palestinians in the occupied territories in their struggle against Israeli occupation ceremonies will be held today both on the official and the popular levels.

The National Consultative Council (NCC) is holding a meeting at which a number of its members will give speeches expressing solidarity and support with the people in the occupied territories. Another ceremony will take place at the Professional Association Complex where Jordanian poets and writers will read their works and discuss the significance of Land Day.

The Arab struggle against the Israeli occupation of Palestine started long before the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948. Arabs have always resisted the attempts of Zionist organisations to take over their land and to expel its inhabitants when Palestine was still under the British mandate.

Yet the Land Day of March 30, 1976 has a special significance in the history of Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation.

Land Day does not only symbolise the Palestinian struggle against Israeli expropriation and Judaisation of Arab land but it also represents the solidarity that exists between the Palestinians living inside Israel and those in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in their fight to defend their land and homes.

On March 30, 1976, a general strike was declared in all the Arab towns and villages in Israel, the

West Bank and Gaza Strip to protest against Israeli expropriation of Arab land. The Arab people resorted to such action after their complaints and protests were repeatedly ignored and derided by the Israeli authorities.

On the July 29, 1975 an ad-hoc meeting was held in the city of Haifa in which a large number of Arab community leaders, lawyers, doctors and journalists participated, to form a committee for defending Arab land. The committee called for a public meeting in Nazareth to discuss the issue of land expropriation and to express united rejection of the Israeli plans.

The meeting which took place in Nazareth on October 18, 1975 was the biggest Arab rally since 1948. Later demonstrations were organised in front of the Knesset (the Israeli parliament) and Arab anger at the Israeli policies was voiced in the Arabic as well as in the progressive Jewish press.

The Israeli government, however, continued the expropriation of the Arab land and the expulsion of its inhabitants. The Israeli authorities were implementing their plan of Judaisation of the Arab land supported by a law that enables the government to take over any land for "defence purposes" or if it has a "strategic purpose".

After all doors were closed in the face of these Arab protests, the committee called for a general strike to take place on the March 30, 1976. On the eve of the 29th,

Israeli soldiers entered the Arab villages of Araba, Sukhniin and Deir Hana and started shooting in the air, attacking the Arab inhabitants and smashing the doors and windows of shops, in an attempt to scare the Arabs into rescinding their general strike.

Nevertheless, the general strike took place and Arab towns and cities witnessed big demonstrations against the Israeli occupation. The Israeli authorities called on army units and police to crush the Arab uprising. As a result tens of Arabs were killed and injured, and hundreds were arrested.

A martyrs' monument, which symbolises the Palestinian struggle to defend its land was dedicated to those killed on Land Day. It was erected in Sukhniin where violent confrontations between Arab demonstrators and the Israeli army and police occurred on that day.

Since March 30, 1976, Palestinians in the occupied territories have commemorated Land Day by reiterating their commitment to the struggle to defend the Arab land. This year Land Day coincides with a stepped-up Israeli drive to build more settlements in the occupied territories.

Despite world condemnation, the building of Israeli settlements and the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants continue unabated.

Israel remains adamant in its pursuit of its settlement policy. But reports from the occupied Arab territories indicate that Arab resistance to Israeli policies is increasing, which illustrates that the soul of solidarity and the spirit of resistance of Land Day is still very much alive.

Health Ministry memo to WHO team condemns Israeli policies

AMMAN (Petra) — The planning department at the Health Ministry has disclosed that health services in the occupied West Bank have not improved in any way since 1967. This is ostensibly because of Israel's policy of linking Arab health institutions to their own in order to contain Arab independence.

In a report compiled on the health services in the West Bank, to be submitted to the fact-finding mission of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on the health conditions in the occupied territories, the department said West Bank hospitals need 200 additional beds to reach the minimum needed to cope with the volume of patients. These hospitals also lack specialised clinical treatment and

intensive care units.

The report said Arab patients are therefore compelled to go to Israeli hospitals where the cost of treatment is paid for out of the budget of the West Bank hospitals. Around JD 600,000 was paid to Israeli hospitals out of the budget for this purpose, the report explained.

Orchestra debuts German brass music

AMMAN (Agencies) — As one of the top highlights of the European Spring Festival the world famous German Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra will give four charity concerts in Jordan between April 3rd and 6th, 1983. The orchestra comprising 58 musicians conducted by Music Director Ernst Mueller, will present to Jordanian music lovers a brilliant cocktail of classical, evergreens, musicals, marches and waltzes.

The Langenhagen Orchestra will start with an open air concert on April 3rd at 3.30 p.m. at the Roman Theatre in Jerash. The Gala Concert will take place in the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman on April 4th at 8.00 p.m. The third concert, with the same programme as that of the Gala Concert, and the fourth concert with a different programme, will take place on April 5th and 6th, 1983 at 8.00 p.m. also at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The concerts of the Langenhagen Orchestra, as part of the European Community Spring Festival, were arranged by the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, the Goethe Institute and the German Embassy in Amman. This top German brass music sound is being introduced live to an audience in the Middle East for the first time.

Not only Bamberg but also other smaller cities in Germany, such as the city of Langenhagen near Hannover, acquired their reputation through music. The Langenhagen Symphonic Brass Orchestra was founded in 1958 and has travelled the world ever since. The orchestra has toured not only Britain, France, Belgium and Scandinavia but also the United States, Brazil, the Soviet Union and Australia.

The orchestra in particular achieved its outstanding reputation through its founder and conductor, Music Director Ernst Mueller, who conducted it during its tours in Germany and abroad as well as in its regular performances on radio and television.

The 12 LPs recorded by the Langenhagen Orchestra were very favourably welcomed by the German media. The broad repertoire of the orchestra, reaching from classical brass music to opera, operetta, film music, musicals as well as works of contemporary composers and special arrangements, have been the basis for its continuous attraction and success.

The concerts to be performed in Jordan are different in their musical style and character. The open air concert in the Roman Theatre in Jerash will constitute a full introduction to the broad repertoire of music the Langenhagen Orchestra will present during its concerts at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. The Gala Concert and the concert on the April 4th and 5th comprise among other things classical music, opera, operetta and famous German marches. The concert on April 6th with its different programme will be mainly devoted to operetta, musicals, marches and Big Band sound.

Tickets for the Jerash concert are available at the entrance to the Roman Theatre at JD 1.00. Tickets for the Gala Concert (JD 10.00) as well as for the concert on April 5th (JD 8.00) and on April 6th (JD 6.00) are on sale at the Royal Cultural Centre (between Regency Palace Hotel and Sports City, Tel.: 669026) and the Goethe Institute (Tel.: 41993) during office hours and before the concerts at the appropriate box offices.

Leading banker expresses confidence in Jordanian economy

By Philip J. Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An "extremely well managed" and "credit worthy" economy with a good balance sheet was how Mr. Willard C. Butcher, the chairman of the Chase Manhattan Corporation, summed up Jordan in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Mr. Butcher, who left Amman Monday afternoon, was speaking during a two-day visit to the country which formed the first leg of a two-week Middle East tour. He goes on to visit Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Oman and Saudi Arabia before concluding his trip in Egypt.

Although subject to a busy schedule, which included meetings with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Butcher was pleased to have had the opportunity to visit the Jordan Valley. In particular he was struck by the "dramatic improvement in agricultural productivity on the East Bank" which he felt to be very important for a country with a relative paucity of natural resources. Too often, he said, developing countries "neglect" agriculture for the sake of becoming industrialised.

Breathing space?

Indeed Mr. Butcher's views about Jordan, where Chase Manhattan have had a branch for over six years, did not stop there. He stated that, while Jordan's income from foreign loans and its expatriate labour force would probably fall back, one is "not talking in black and white" terms as, though income might fall off, this would give the country a breathing space within which to adapt itself. He also pointed out that any recovery in the world's economy could not but have a positive effect on the level of remittances.

Turning his attention to the possibility of borrowing to replace

these sources of funds, Mr. Butcher was cautious, pleading for a "sense of balance and priority". The "key issue" in seeking loans is always "to ensure that you borrow in relationship to your capacity to pay," with the triple considerations of "growth, opportunity and economic viability" being vital to this equation. However, in its application to Jordan, Mr. Butcher modified his remarks by saying that the country's credit worthiness made it "appropriate for Jordan to borrow".

Though a keen advocate of private enterprise Mr. Butcher emphasised the benefits of the "broad-basedness of government policy and market forces". In Japan, for instance, he noted that government and industry enjoyed a relationship that was "not adversarial", while he applauded the Jordanian authorities for being "supportive and constructive". However he pointed out the frequent confusion made between "good government policies and national planning," and left little doubt as to his lack of confidence in the latter.

Cautious expansion

Speaking about the Chase Manhattan Bank's involvement in the Middle East he summarised its policy as being to expand "care-

fully, soundly, cautiously but to expand". Believing that "business goes in cycles" he said that Chase takes a "long view" and was building for "the long term future".

More specifically he cited the experience of the bank's branch in Beirut. Business had been bad for some years but Chase had maintained a presence in Lebanon which he feels might soon pay off. Given some semblance of political stability and a general troop withdrawal, he believes the Lebanese people to be "ready to rebuild their country and their economy". He also mentioned the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Morocco, in the wake of its new investment law, as states with more unrealised capacity for expansion. On the subject of oil, Mr. Butcher said that, prior to 1973, there had been cycles in the demand for oil. Therefore, in the same way that it had been unrealistic to expect a downturn, it would be extremely short-sighted to think that demand would not once again pick up.

Energy conservation

Nevertheless he believes that it will "take some time", a matter of "years" in fact, to restore the six million barrels a day by which output has fallen. In particular he stressed the extensive energy con-



Mr. Willard C. Butcher

servation measures which had only over the past few years begun to bite in the U.S.A. He also mentioned the world recession and concluded that it would "need a basic expansion of the world economy" before oil production and prices returned to their previous levels.

On this topic, Mr. Butcher concluded by saying "I don't fear for them (OPEC members)". In the short term there will be less accumulation of wealth and fewer funds available for development and aid, he said. But this would be mitigated in part by lower inflation and the need for less money to finance it. His final word on the

matter was that he was "confident" in the ability of the Middle Eastern states to adapt to the changing environment.

Finally Mr. Butcher, speaking about a U.S. led world economic recovery, said that business had been a "little better" over the past three or four months in America. However he believes that talk about a world recovery has generally been in excess of what the economic trends have justified to date. Even so, he stated, with things improving in West Germany and greater confidence in Britain while "one sip does not make a drink," sure is better than dying of thirst.

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Continuing Dr. Issam Suleiman Mousa's report on U.S. press coverage of Arab affairs 1916-75

Conflict and co-operation determine the Arab image

In this part, the discussion deals intensively with the themes of conflict and co-operation. They were seen as two major activities, prior to 1947, in which the Arabs were involved and were therefore portrayed in the press reports.

Conflict relationships accounted for almost half of the reported Arab themes between 1917 and 1947. Neutral relationships were important, with co-operation less so.

Conflict relationships: Conflict relationships were emphasised in the following three years: 1920, 1926 and 1941. Only in 1917 and 1935 was conflict low.

In 1920, the Arabs were at a cross-roads in their relationship with the European Allies. Syria was declared independent by the Syrian Congress against the wishes and plans of the British and French. The eruption of hostilities

was looming. A rebellion broke out in Iraq against the British. The Palestinians were appealing to the British to leave Palestine united with Syria. Faisal was trying to negotiate a settlement to the Syrian problem in Europe.

In 1926, when attention to conflict was high, there were two rebellions: one in Morocco against the French and Spanish, and another in Syria against the French.

In 1941, there was political unrest in Syria against the Vichy French. The British and Free French were preparing to invade Syria. World War II was raging between the allies and the Axis powers; they fought some of their decisive battles on Arab lands.

Generally, this conflict reflected on Arab countries, some of which were under direct foreign rule. Co-operation relationships: Co-operation relationships were

emphasised mostly in 1944 and 1947, and less importantly in 1920 and 1926. For the rest of the years, co-operation relationships were relatively low.

As was said earlier, 1920 was a year marked for its political activity. Syria's declared independence brought the Arabs of Iraq and Palestine to rally behind it. Also, there were references to past and future Arab-West co-operation.

In 1926, the revolts in Syria and Morocco included a measure of co-operation, either between the Arabs themselves or with other nations.

Common factors and similar activities permit discussing 1944 and 1947 together. In both, Arab-U.S. co-operation in oil matters was prominent. Arabs were trying to present a unified position on Palestine. Also, newly

independent Arab states were co-operating among each other and with foreign nations.

A comparison of co-operation and conflict relationships shows that co-operation, generally, maintained a varying low presence throughout. Conflict was stronger and emphasised throughout.

The comparison also shows that co-operation outnumbered conflict in 1917 and 1944 only. In 1917, the Arabs were co-operating with their European Allies in the war effort against a common enemy, the Turks. In 1944, there was Arab-U.S. co-operation in oil matters; and generally the Arabs were pro-allies in World War II.

Finally, the comparison shows that the differences in frequencies between conflict and co-operation began to narrow in 1944 and 1947, (possibly indicating a cha-

acteristic of the post-1948 period).

Neutral relationships: Neutral relationships were mostly emphasised in 1920, and less importantly in 1923 and 1947. Generally, neutral relationships were stronger in the 1920s than in later years.

In 1920, although there was great deal of tension regarding Syria's declared independence, there was also a good deal of political activity. Syria had not yet been invaded, and Faisal was in Paris trying to reach a compromise with the French.

In 1947, there was interest in political and economic activity. The Palestine conflict was looming; and in certain respect, this year may be comparable to 1920, as there was intensive political activity.

To sum up, conflict rel-

ationships maintained a somewhat impressive presence throughout, and they were stronger than co-operation relationships. Neutrality was important, particularly in the 1920s. Co-operation began to increase, and even equaled conflict, in 1944 and 1947.

The Arabs in general were presented three times more often in conflict than in co-operation. This might have contributed to image of conflict for the Arabs as a whole.

Nation states had varied emphasis. Syria was highest in conflict and Iraq lowest. Iraq was closest to a balanced pattern of relationships. Syria was emphasised six times more in conflict than in co-operation; it had important neutrality. Egypt and Palestine were discussed most often in neutral relationships, but almost equally in conflict.

Only Arabia was emphasised strongly in co-operation (a ratio of 17 to one, co-operation to conflict). Its neutral relationships were also important. Such portrayal might help present a country like Saudi Arabia as "moderate" and Syria as "extreme".

Ethnic and religious Arab groups were emphasised in conflict. Religious groups were portrayed 14 times more in conflict than in co-operation. But, while ethnic groups had important co-operation relationships, religious groups had neutrality.

In summary, most of referents' conflict relationships seem event-oriented. Conflict was emphasised most in regard to Syria, Arabs generally, ethnic and religious Arab groups.

The major other parties in the relationships — except the U.S. — were most often seen in conflict. Conflict was highest for France, the Jews and Britain, less high for other Arabs and Turks. Other Arabs had important neutral and co-operation relationships, with the neutral a little higher than

co-operation. Both Jews and Turks had important neutral relationships. Jews had very low co-operation, and Turks somewhat more. Britain had relatively low co-operation and neutral relationships, but they were a little higher than those for France.

Only the U.S. was emphasised in co-operation. It also had important neutral, but low conflict, relationships.

Hence, with the exception of the U.S. and the Western Allies, other parties to Arab relationships were most often discussed in conflict. Therefore, as a function of these relationships, a conflict-oriented image for the Arabs might be observed prior to 1947.

The U.S. had later co-operation and earlier neutral relationships. In the 1940s, however, some conflict relationships began to appear. Thus, it might be said that U.S.-Arab relationships were marked by co-operation-neutral relationships until the end of the 1930s, and by co-operation-conflict after 1947.

How do the press reports compare with history?

In this part, the press reports will be discussed and critically evaluated from a historical perspective.

It might be suggested, generally speaking, that the reports showed a lack of interest in the Arab view, except in very few cases. This was even more true between 1920 and 1940 than either in the early period of 1917 or the later one during the forties.

In 1917, the reports talked about the Arab movement in a context of independence that was achieved as a result of a liberation war. In doing so, the reports emphasised Arab unity and allegiance to one leader, Sherif Hussein of Mecca. Further, there was more serious attempt than during later years to report how the Arabs felt about their enemies, the Turks, and to justify their national feeling and the outbreak which followed.

For example, an Arab was quoted from a French journal as saying that the Arabs counted for 40 per cent of the Ottoman army; how the "liberation" of Baghdad from "Turkish Yoke" would yield a blow to Ottoman Turks; and finally, the press quoted him telling the following story:

"At the end of 1915, the commander of the Panicali Military Academy, who was an ardent pan-Turk, made a speech to the cadets exalting national Turkish ideals, and finished by reciting from a Turkish patriotic poem, of which the refrain is: 'We are Turks, sons of victorious Turkish warriors, and we march to the victory of our empire.' To which a cadet, born in Baghdad, replied emphatically: 'We are not Turks; we are Arabs, and proud to be so. If we defend the empire it is because it is the Ottoman Empire; but, if you insist on turning it into the Turkish Empire, allow us to refrain from participating in your war.' (March 20, 1917).

Beginning with 1920, the reporting of Arab news began to show some divergence, with a tilt toward accepting more and more the Western view of events. This tilt increased later in the 1920s, and 1930s.

In 1920, for example, the rep-

orts ignored totally the negotiated agreement between Sherif Hussein and the British. Further, they accepted the British view that the Arab revolt was a British ploy, engineered and masterminded by the British. Sherif Hussein, the leader of the Arab revolt, was described as a "content" with his throne as a king on the Hejaz (a province in present day Saudi Arabia), a status to which he was raised, in the words of the report, by the Western Allies from a "petty" position.

Faisal, his son, who was elected by the Syrian Congress as King of all of Syria (present-day Syria, Jordan, Palestine-Israel, and Jordan), was described as more ambitious than his father, planning to enlarge the possession of his family rule. Further, he was characterised as a "promising trouble-maker", "ungrateful", and as king of Syria, had secured for himself "a brand new crown".

The reports ignored totally the recommendations of King-Crane Commission, which recommended the independence of Syria. Moreover, Sherif Hussein historically was very discontent with the course of events regarding the Arab cause, and he even expressed dissatisfaction over his son Faisal's negotiations with the West, because he saw that the Allies did not keep their word to him, after the war was over. He finally abdicated and went to exile.

A striking example of the inconsistency of 1920 reporting, is the following excerpt taken from one of the reports in which the New York Times tried to explain the situation in Syria following independence:

"Although they cherished the French for their culture and the British for their business, the Syrians cherished more than either their independence, which they insisted on if the Turkish Empire was to be broken up. If not, and failing the United States as mandatory, the people — Turks, Jews, Arabs, Christians of various creeds — were divided as to whether they wanted France or Great Britain to have the mandate." (March

12, 1920).

Following 1920, the reports became clearly tilted toward advocating the views of the colonial powers that ruled the area, and to a certain extent justified their deeds. For example, three reports were published on Palestine in 1923. One talked about Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann's visit to the U.S.; the second about archaeological excavations in Jerusalem; "the ancient city of David"; and the third, from the Jewish Telegraphic Agency said:

"A possible change in the policy of Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, toward the Arab executive is seen by Zionist leaders in the denial yesterday by the High Commissioner of two demands of the executive. 'The Arabs asked that those arrested in the demonstration of March 14 to celebrate the success of the Arab boycott of the legislative council elections be released and that the Jerusalem chief of police be placed on trial for causing their arrest.'"

"Sir Herbert denied both of the demands and went to the length of intimating to the executive that unless they co-operated in the maintenance of order, he would not be responsible for developments."

"Hitherto Jewish leaders in Palestine have complained that the High Commissioner's policy toward the section of the Arabs opposing the Jewish homeland plan was too conciliatory. Jews charged that all requests of the Jewish element were denied and that of the Arabs were consistently favoured." (March 26, 1923).

The story did not explain why the Arabs did not participate in the elections of the legislative council. The reference by the commissioner that the executive should cooperate in "the maintenance of order" assumed that there were troubles, which the report did not explain. If these troubles were going on for a while, there at least should be another report, or some reference of any kind, to explain what was going on in Palestine then. Historically,

however, the legislative council, which the report mentioned, never materialised, as historian and political scientist, Fred Khoury, says in his book *The Arab Israeli Dilemma*:

"Apparently aiming at a unitary state, in 1920 the first high Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, set up an advisory council, including ten British officials, four Muslim and three Christian Arabs, and three Jews. It was an interim body designed to suggest legislation, but it was dissolved in February, 1923. A proposed twenty-three member legislative council was never formed because the Arab leaders, opposed to any action which might imply recognition of the mandate's validity, and unhappy about the fact that the Arabs would have only ten seats on the council, withheld their participation. The advisory council was reestablished, but nationalistic pressures forced its Arab members to withdraw from it. Not until 1935-36 was a legislative council proposed again, but without success."

Similarly, this mode of reporting the Western powers' view, rather than a balanced view which considered the Arabs as well, was prevalent in 1929, and the following years, until the end of the 1930s. Further, some reports went as far as to justify the deeds of the French or the British, possibly indirectly. For example, a report on Iraq said:

"The enthusiastic reception given to Sir Gilbert by all classes of the Iraq populace is considered in Baghdad as indicating that the Iraqis now realise they have gone too far in their demands on the British government... Iraq, therefore is now understood to be willing to come to an understanding on all points with Britain." (March 8, 1929).

The report did not explain what kind of demands the Iraqis made in the first place, and why had they gone too far?

Another report from Syria talked in stronger terms concerning the French mandate. It described how the French had done their best to cope with the Syrian sit-

uation, and create a democracy there, but to no avail. This report was filed by Joseph Levy, who wrote about Palestinian Arabs' trespassing and agitation. Following are some excerpts from this report:

"If Ponsot couldn't do it, then no one can, and there is no hope, to my mind, of curing the political mania of the Syrians, said one of the outstanding journalists in Syria in discussing the most recent development in the intricate web of Syrian politics. For the third time in six months, Syria's High Commissioner, M. Ponsot, has been compelled to prorogue the Syrian Constituent Assembly, this time *Sine Die*. Despite all his efforts to establish a democratic government, the Syrian problem still remains unsolved."

Levy then explained what the French had done regarding this matter, and concluded his lengthy report with the following:

"The situation is now as obscure as ever. Peaceful demonstrations supporting the principle of Syrian political independence have been held at Damascus and so far there have been no clashes between manifestants and authorities. It is clear, however, that the High Commissioner has done all possible for the conclusion of a pact honourable to both France and Syria. The mandatory power has shown considerable compliance and a willingness to compromise so far as is compatible with the terms of the mandate; but its officers seem to have been turned down stubbornly by the national leaders at Damascus."

"It is another instance of the old post-war problem of the newly created Oriental States. They are over-eager for independent government and ready to embroil their countries in turmoil to obtain the ends of autonomy. With a minimum of political education, they believe that they can assume an economic and social responsibility far beyond their capabilities."

"But the average Syrian cares little for an independent government. As long as conditions are improved, the standard of living raised and public security est-

ablished, it matters not in the least to him whether the government is independent or under the control of France. In fact, many prefer the superimposition of a French bureaucratic regime to the establishment of an autonomous Syrian government, into which the abuses and corruption of the old Turkish imperial administration would inevitably creep." (March 10, 1929).

All that can be said about such a report that it presented the French as the good guys and the Syrians as the bad ones. It can not be compared to the impressions of the traveller Mrs. Allen in which she described the corruption of the French officers in Syria. Additionally, this report ignored the Syrian revolt against the French which was subdued two years earlier. Levy backed the colonial powers' views regarding the Orient, as incapable of running its affairs by itself.

Arab resistance to foreign control throughout the twenties and thirties was characterised, for the most part, as terrorism or insurgency led by terrorists, bandits and tribesmen. However, a report in 1947 said that British authorities in Palestine officially decided to cease using the term "terrorists" to describe those who actively resisted them.

Thus it is possible to infer that such words as: terrorists, saboteurs and bandits had originated with the colonial occupation of the region. Later, these terms became labels given for all those who resisted that occupation.

This represents a carry-over of imprecision brought about as a result of the influence of the European (British-French-Jewish) view upon coverage in the inter-war period.

The reporting of the forties, particularly in 1944 and 1947, is slightly different from the preceding eras, as it attempted to give the Arab view, even though between the lines. There was interest in reporting what the Arabs thought of the Palestine situation, although this always presented the Arabs as hostile to the Jews, and ready to fight the partition of Pal-



King Abdullah: Reports insinuated a private dream.

estine.

Further, there were interviews with Arab leaders, such as the one with King Abdullah of Jordan in 1947. The report focused on his "dream" of Greater Syria, of which, in the words of the report, he would become king, and on his intent to invade Palestine once the British gave up their mandate.

This interview is reminiscent of the one conducted with his brother, Faisal, 27 years before. Both of these, along with some remarks in other places, give the impression that the reports did not favour any form of Arab unity, mainly by insinuating that such a unity would only fulfil the dreams of this or that individual.

The reporting of the American attempt to develop Saudi oil and build a pipeline across the desert was purely American by its focus. There was no Saudi view in the matter.

Faisal, in 1944, was reported, in the words of Senator Wagner, to have agreed to the return of the Jews to Palestine. In fact, Faisal's agreement was conditional, as Fred Khoury explains:

"... Faisal specifically made this agreement dependent upon the fulfilment of the wartime pledges of the British regarding Arab independence. When Britain did not fulfil her promises, the Arabs contended that this agreement had no

further validity."

In addition, reporting on the Arabs contained many instances of slanders and allegations. There were references to the Arab disaffection as being bedouin, or that Palestine was barren and neglected both by the Turks and the Arabs, etc.

It was suggested earlier that there was a move in the forties towards more balanced reporting of the Arabs than in earlier eras. This move is comparable to the one that happened in the forties, when the press adopted the European view. This move followed the dehumanising portrayal of the Arabs after their defeat by Israel in 1967, and it was related to the advent of investigative reporting which was started during and after the Watergate scandal.

This move permitted a more realistic coverage of the Arabs, it also helped to present the Palestinians as a people who have legitimate rights. Don Proulx, in his book *Mass Media in Arab World*, believes that the "mass media recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a legitimate spokesman for Palestine refugees long before most governments did."

Tomorrow: Conclusion

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:50	Cartoons
18:00	Cartoons
18:15	George
18:30	Local Programme
19:15	Local Programme
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: Barney Miller
21:10	Marco Polo
22:00	News in English
22:15	Marco Polo (Continued)
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 94 MHz. FM	
& partly on 95.60 KHz. FM	
07:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Now Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
659, 720, 1417 KHz.	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Wakeup 06:40
06:55	Choice 06:45 Financial News
07:00	Newsdesk 07:00 World News
07:30	24 Hours News Summary 07:30

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
FILM	
"Man of Iron" by Andrej Walda, at the American Centre at 5:00 p.m.	
CONCERT	
"The Young Solists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra perform at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m."	
EXHIBITIONS	
"Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole Massin at the French Cultural Centre.	
"These exhibitions are on at the Royal Cultural Centre from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m."	
- Jordan and the European Communities	
- Treasures of Astronomy	
- Over seas and bindings	
- Images de L'Art Français	
- Leonardo's Working Models	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267	
American Centre, 41520	
British Council, 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre, 37009	
Goethe Institute, 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre, 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre, 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre, 39777	
Haya Arts Centre, 665195	
Hossein Youth City, 667181	
Y.W.C.A., 41793	
Y.W.M.C.A., 664251	
American Municipal Library, 36111	
University of Jordan Library, 84355	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) (0.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Airline Information department of Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:45	Cairo (EA)
07:45	Karachi (PIA)
08:45	Cairo (EA)
09:15	Baghdad (IR)
09:30	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
09:45	Dhahran (RJ)
10:15	Kuwait (RJ)
10:30	Beirut (CV)
11:25	Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
11:25	Frankfurt (LH)
13:40	Kuwait (KAC)
14:50	Bucharest (Taron)
15:20	Jeddah (Saudia)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
16:30	Hong Kong (CA)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:45	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
20:55	Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)
02:30	Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)
DEPARTURES	
04:50	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Larnaca (CY)
07:00	Amman (RJ)
07:30	Frankfurt (LH)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
09:05	Beirut (MEA)
09:50	Rome (Alitalia)
09:55	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
09:15	Karachi (PIA)
09:35	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:10	Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15	Larnaca (CY)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Dhahran (RJ)
14:50	Cairo (RJ)
14:50	Kuwait (KAC)
16:05	Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
16:50	Jeddah (Saudia)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 73111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	220463
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	20741
Traffic police	56300-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8
HOSPITALS	
Hassan Medical Centre	81381-3, 32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Akshat Maternity, J. Amman	44341
Jabal Amman Maternity	44361
Mathis, J. Amman	36160
Palestine, Shamsi	66471-4
Shamsi Hospital	66471-7
United Hospital	664845
Dr. Al-Salhi, J. Amman	66718
Al-Mushtaq Hospital	66727-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Indian, Al-Mahdian	77110-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91011
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Adel Dabbous	93704
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.	
Almond (Green)	400-520
Almond (Syrin)	380-520
Apple (American)	500-450
Apple (Double Red)	250-200
Apple (Golden)	250-200
Apple (Turkish)	200-150
Apple (French)	500-450
Apple (Saskia)	250-200
Banana	270-2

SPORTS

High costs mean end of Long Beach Grand Prix

LONG BEACH, California (R) — The organisers of the Long Beach Grand Prix Monday announced the end of Formula One racing in the city because of costs, just a day after Irish driver John Watson won the eighth Grand Prix race there.

Instead, Long Beach will run a U.S. Indy-style car "world series" event next year, Chris Pook, President of the Long Beach Grand Prix Association, said Monday. "Basically, we're buying American," he declared.

The announcement came only three days after a second Formula One Grand Prix — in Las Vegas — was put in doubt when the organisers, Caesars Palace Hotel, said they would also run an Indy-style race this year.

Pook, who is also the northern hemisphere representative of the Formula One commission of FISA (International Automobile Sport Federation) said the cost of running the Formula One race in Long Beach this year was \$1.9 million, including prize money, and would increase to \$2.3 million next year.

Pook, formerly from Britain, said prize money for the Indy race would be roughly the same as that for Formula One but costs would be considerably less.

"I believe that unless FISA addresses the problem quickly they will have me," a European championship in Formula One rather than a true world championship.

"I have tried to persuade FISA to share the costs of racing in Europe and overseas on an equal basis, but the matter has not even got on to the agenda."

"In order to run a Formula One race in Long Beach we have to pay to transport 120 tonnes of freight from Europe in a Boeing 747, 46 racing cars, and 400 people. The costs have reached a prohibitive level," Pook told a press conference.

The race organisers hope Indy drivers such as Americans Rick Mears, A.J. Foyt and Al Unser will be a bigger attraction—and attract live television coverage—than European Formula One drivers such as Watson, Niki Lauda and Keke Rosberg.

Pook said it would be very tough to have both Formula One and Indy-style racing at a joint meeting in Long Beach.

Bernard Ecclestone, President of the Formula One Constructors Association which represents car owners, said in a brief written statement the factors involved in the decision were purely economic.

"I regret this year's race will be the last event for Formula One cars here," he said.

Pook said his group had a three-year contract with the organisers of the Indy World Series, and a three-year option.

"We may be sad we won't see Ferraris, Brabhams, Williams and other Formula One cars at Long Beach next year. But I'll bet within 24 months you will see some of these teams driving in the Indy World Series," he said.

Indy cars, which run on smaller tyres than Formula One cars, and run only about 80 miles (130 km) to a tank of fuel, can reach up to 200 miles per hour (320 kph) in between pit stops.

Report recommends reducing English League Division One

LONDON (R) — A major report into the future of English soccer, published Monday, recommended the first division be reduced from 22 to 20 teams.

The reduction was the main recommendation of the Chester Report which has already been accepted, with some reservations, by the English Football League management committee.

The committee met Monday to consider the report and will convey their feelings to a meeting of all the club chairmen in three weeks time.

Other recommendations include: no change in number of clubs—currently 92—in the four divisions of the English League but no replacement of clubs which resign or leave the League—natural wastage allowed.

An increase from 22 to 24 second division clubs.

Third and fourth divisions to be joined into four, 12-team regional groups.

Clubs in new regionalised groups to play two mini-league series, one in each half of season, followed by promotion playoffs.

Home clubs to keep gate receipts and receive greater share of any new television cash deal.

Jack Dunnett, President of the English League, said he did not agree with the proposal for a 20-club first division but said: "My views in the management committee were overruled."

League Secretary Graham Kelly described the recommendation to reduce the number of first division clubs as "very radical and far reaching."

He said: "A smaller first division of 20 clubs would be better. It would reduce the load on players and it would help the England team which is always something in the forefront of our minds."

Kelly added: "The management committee does not, however, subscribe to the regionalised third and fourth division."

"That would not solve any of the problems to any great degree and smacks of gimmickry."

Sir Norman Chester headed the team which was charged with investigating the structure and finance of English Football.

English golfer promises to remedy the slice

NEW YORK (R) — "Doctor golf" claims he has a prescription that can help the millions of golfers afflicted with the dreaded slice.

The golfing "doctor", veteran English teaching professional John Jacobs, believes he has at last found a means of alleviating the club golfer's most common fault.

"I cannot promise that they won't slice again," he said, "but I will guarantee that if they use these new clubs and follow my instruction programme, they will slice less."

Jacobs, who has spent 35 years coaching everyone from the top down, acknowledges that his purportedly painless remedy would not interest the likes of Jack Nicklaus.

But he rightly believes that the Sunday golfer will do just about anything to be rid of the embarrassing effects of the out-to-in swing.

"It's still going to be exactly the same game, but my system is going to make the game more enjoyable for more people. It will raise the level of play," he said.

Former Ryder Cup and Walker Cup captain Jacobs has long realised that traditional instruction methods could never reach a significant number of golfers in need of advice. "Only about one per cent ever take lessons, and most of those don't remember anything a

week later," he said. "A natural slicer exhibits two basic symptoms. A ball struck with woods or long irons starts out straight but then veers sharply and generally finishes in the rough, the wrong fairway or out of bounds. Using short irons on approach shots, the ball is pulled wide of the green although it travels in a straight line."

Jacobs asserts: "The most important aspect of the swing is the proper positioning of the clubface at impact, regardless of how you get it there."

He knows only too well how hard it is to improve the swing of average players. Instead of trying to change a golfer to fit conventional clubs, Jacobs has altered his clubs to take best advantage of the slicer's swing pattern.

He said club manufacturers rarely cater for the slicer's problem, since most of them sell sets made according to the exacting specifications of touring professionals. "I think they are designing perfect clubs for exceptional players."

The John Jacobs system was not designed to attract big-name endorsements. "The good players tend to hook and they influence the design of the club to correct the hook, which is the last thing the average player needs," he said.

In explaining how his clubs differ from other sets, Jacobs said: "We increased the loft of the woods and longer irons, reduced the angle of the shaft to the clubhead to close the face slightly, and put more weight at the top of the clubhead to make up for distance lost by the increased loft."

"If you swing out-to-in six times with these clubs you will go dead left each time. Then you will use the clubs the way they are designed to be used."

Jacobs said the increased loft helped to counteract the slice by creating more backspin on impact. The backspin lessens the effect of the sidespin, thereby reducing the severity of the slice. The loft of the short irons—eight through to sand wedge—remained unaltered.

"Even when I was a club professional in the early days I would not tell one in 10 of my students to use a driver. The driver is too good a club for the average player," he said, explaining that the loft is usually too steep to control.

"The driver in my set has the loft of a regular two wood," said Jacobs.

The steeper angle between the shaft and clubhead closes the face at impact, also reducing sidespin, and the design lines of the clubs are supposed to deter golfers from attempting to open the face at address.

Jupp Derwall in trouble

BONN (R) — Jupp Derwall, West Germany's soccer manager, flew to Albania Monday knowing that anything less than a decisive victory in Wednesday's European Championship qualifying game could spell his downfall.

His team's chances of retaining the crown they won in Italy in 1980 have been dented by a series of injuries and rumours of a revolt against his leadership by players from first division leaders Hamburg.

Derwall made a point of watching Hamburg's home match against Bayern Munich on Saturday—his first visit to the Volkspark stadium this season—and told reporters afterwards that what he had seen on the pitch backed up his selection.

But many commentators suggest that the unavailability of Hamburg players for Wednesday's match may be linked to a hope that Derwall will soon be replaced by a manager who will fully recognise the talents of the club's players.

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Trevor Francis returns to England's attack

LONDON (R) — Trevor Francis, Britain's first million sterling (\$1.5 million) footballer, returns to the England attack for a European Championship Group Three clash against Greece here Wednesday.

Francis scored both goals in England's 2-2 draw in Denmark last September, the opening match of their campaign to reach next year's finals in France.

But injury has kept him out of the international picture since then and restricted him to only a handful of games for his Italian club Sampdoria.

Francis links up in attack with

Arsenal's Tony Woodcock, renewing the partnership they forged at Nottingham Forest in 1979 in the first of Forest's two European Cup winning seasons.

England manager Bobby Robson hopes Francis will keep the goals flowing after last November's 3-0 win in Greece and the 9-0 thrashing of Luxembourg the following month.

They lead Group Three with five points from three matches but have played more than principal rivals Denmark and Hungary. Hungary sounded a warning last Sunday with a 6-2 trouncing of hapless Luxembourg.

N. Ireland defends unbeaten record at Windsor Park

BELFAST (R) — Northern Ireland, who scored an historic 1-0 win over West Germany in their last home match, will be defending a three-year unbeaten record at Windsor Park when they meet Turkey in the European Soccer Championship here Wednesday.

It is a record they are unlikely to surrender against a Turkish side who were swamped 4-0 by Austria in their previous Group Six game.

But Irish manager Billy Bingham has a number of problems, among them lifting Norman Whiteside, his 17-year-old striker, after the Manchester United player's disappointment in the English League Cup final against Liverpool last Saturday.

Striker Gerry Armstrong is back after breaking a leg. Martin O'Neill has had only two matches since breaking an arm and Dave McReery returned as a substitute for Newcastle last Saturday after receiving a leg injury which needed more than 50 stitches.

Whiteside scored a brilliant opening goal before United were beaten 2-1 in extra time and he admitted to being drained after the two-hour ordeal.

Bingham must also be worried about the form of three of his World Cup players who have just returned to action after had injuries.

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Bingham must also be worried about the form of three of his World Cup players who have just returned to action after had injuries.

Striker Gerry Armstrong is back after breaking a leg. Martin O'Neill has had only two matches since breaking an arm and Dave McReery returned as a substitute for Newcastle last Saturday after receiving a leg injury which needed more than 50 stitches.

Whiteside scored a brilliant opening goal before United were beaten 2-1 in extra time and he admitted to being drained after the two-hour ordeal.

Big money involved in WBA double bouts in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The double world title boxing tournament set for the South African homeland of Bophuthatswana on May 28 will involve around \$6 million, American promoter Bob Arum said Tuesday.

He said contracts for the fights, which are expected to be watched by several hundred million television viewers around the world, were signed last week.

The tournament, which takes place at a large hotel Casino complex built in the arid bush in the north of South Africa, was described by Arum as "a true marriage of boxing and show business."

Singer Frank Sinatra will give a concert from the ring before the first fight to fit in with American television requirements.

The two World Boxing Association (WBA) champions defending their titles, junior middleweight Davey Moore (junior middleweight) and lightweight Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini will each receive \$1 million, Arum said.

Moore will face Panama's Roberto Duran, trying for his third world title, who will receive about \$500,000, and Mancini, whose previous challenger South Korean

Duk Koo Kim died after the fight, will meet Ken Bognor, who will be paid \$200,000, Arum said.

Arum said the fights would be televised live in most European countries, all of South America and in parts of Asia.

Apart from being shown on closed circuit television in the U.S., a deal was also being concluded with a hotel chain which would show the bouts in ballrooms in its chain of 72 hotels.

"It's the most expensive programme I have ever been involved in and a night that will go down in boxing history," he said.

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E. Germany dashes with Belgium

LEIPZIG, East Germany (R) — East Germany, struggling in recent years to make an impact on the international soccer scene, will be bidden to rebuild their reputation against Belgium in the European Championship match here Wednesday.

Although they have home advantage, the East Germans press have given their team no more than a slim chance of winning and escaping from bottom place in group one. In their only previous group match the East Germans lost 2-0 in Scotland.

TOP QUALITIES



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WORLD

Argentine unionists cite success of strike as defeat for junta

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Trade union leaders said a 24-hour general strike which brought Argentina almost to a standstill Monday was a vote of no confidence in the social and economic policies of the military government.

The heads of both the militant and moderate wings of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) said 95 per cent of the country's work force had obeyed the strike call.

Saul Ubaldini, secretary-general of the hawkish "Brasil" section of the CGT told journalists the confederation would consider further stoppages if the government did not adopt immediate policies to remedy "the desperate social and economic situation in Argentine homes."

The "Brasil" wing of the CGT and the moderate "Azopardo" section of the confederation called the strike to demand better pay and to protest against economic policies, despite an attempt by the government to avert the stoppage by announcing a 12 per cent wage rise last Friday.

Mr. Ubaldini issued his warning to the government shortly after talks with police chiefs Monday night. According to informed sources the meeting discussed security for an anti-government march planned by his CGT wing for Wednesday.

The authorities are worried about the rally, which will commemorate a similar one suppressed violently by security forces a year ago.

Monday's stoppage was declared illegal by the government but it passed off peacefully with no major incidents reported.

Police said one union leader was arrested in the northern town of Parana and charged with sprinkling nails on roads to prevent strike-breaking lorry drivers from reaching their destinations.

The general strike, which brought most activity to a halt in the capital and the provinces, was the second called by Argentina's trade union movement since the armed forces promised last June to restore democracy by January 1984.

It came at a time of general discontent with the military's seven years of rule and the worst recession in the country's history.

The latest tensions have come almost a year after Argentina's occupation of the British-ruled Falkland (Malvinas) Islands which were recaptured by Britain on June 16.

Argentine forces landed on the South Atlantic islands on April 2, but the government has called a national holiday for April 4 to mark the anniversary so it will not disrupt the Easter holiday.

Congressmen see no changes in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A group of visiting U.S. Congressmen disputed claims by the Reagan administration that El Salvador was making progress towards ending abuses of human rights.

Democratic Congressman Bill Richards told a press conference that they had held talks with the police, the security forces and Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and he had not detected "any perceptible change in terms of making human rights concerns a priority of this government."

Before any U.S. military or economic aid to El Salvador can be approved, the administration

must prove to the Congress every six months that the country is making progress on human rights.

But Congressman Richard Oberstar, another Democrat, said the administration's previous certification that the situation was improving was "unjustified and invalid."

Republican Congressman James Jeffers said vague wording by Congress of the certification process was part of the reason why the administration could keep supplying aid to El Salvador's government despite continued violations of human rights.

The three Congressmen, who visited several areas of the country

in addition to meeting top government officials, said the real blame for human rights violations lay with El Salvador's army.

Future certifications to Congress should require stricter guidelines, including a provision for a political solution to end the 40-month-old Civil War, they said.

Heavy army casualties

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's leftist guerrillas said Monday they had inflicted more than 1,000 casualties, taken 400 prisoners and captured about 900 automatic weapons in battles with government troops this year.

The guerrillas' broadcasting station, Radio Venceremos, said the captured arms had strengthened their forces and their morale had been lifted by their ability to attack.

A Salvadorean military report said that during 1982, the armed forces suffered 3,647 dead and injured while 144 troops were missing in action or captured.

Both military and guerrilla sources said the majority of soldiers taken prisoner by the rebels were eventually released to the Red Cross.

Most important to the guerrillas, however, is the supply of captured weapons.

Frenchmen protest death of colleague in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — Chanting "Yankee go home," about 300 French aid workers and Nicaraguan youths marched to the United States embassy Monday night to protest against alleged U.S. involvement in a right-wing invasion.

One of the victims of the invasion was French doctor Pierre Grosjean. He was killed last Saturday when a group of rightist infiltrators attacked the hamlet of Rancho Grande in the central province of Matagalpa. Four Nicaraguan troops were killed and 17 civilians wounded.

After the demonstrators assembled in front of the embassy's closed gate, one of Grosjean's colleagues read an open letter to Ambassador Anthony Qualtruff which said the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the "murder" of the doctor.

Government sources said the attack force which penetrated into Matagalpa just 120 kilometres from the capital — estimated at around 200 — had split up into

small groups and appeared to be trying to retreat north towards the frontier with Honduras.

The government paraded two prisoners to back its charge that the infiltration force was linked to the Honduran army and the United States.

One of the prisoners, a Guatemalan, said he had worked for Honduran military intelligence for more than three years before crossing into Nicaragua with 271 men.

'An internal problem'

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Monday fighting between Nicaraguan government troops and rebel groups was an internal problem, and refused to discuss reports of U.S. involvement.

States Department spokesman Alan Romberg cited "long-standing practice" in declining to answer questions about a flurry of new reports of covert American efforts to destabilise or bring down Nicaragua's leftist government.

3 U.S. police officers convicted, 4 acquitted

DALLAS (R) — Three white detectives, alleged to have "booked" suspects by hitting them with city directories or ramming plastic bags over their heads, were convicted Monday of violating the civil rights of blacks.

Four other detectives were acquitted of the charges which stemmed from interrogation methods used during the hunt for the killer of a white policeman in New Orleans.

An all-white jury convicted Sergeant John McKenzie, 40, and officers Dale Bonura, 34, and Stephen Farrar, 31, of conspiracy to violate civil rights and of beating a witness during questioning.

Dozens of other blacks complained they were beaten. Four of them — Clarence Green, Ervin

Hughes, Johnny Brownlee and Robert Davis — filed charges against the police.

During the trial, Oris Buckner, a black detective, told the court he saw his white colleagues twist plastic bags over the heads of several blacks until they began to choke.

Mr. Buckner said, he saw one of the detectives stand over Mr. Brownlee "with a large city directory and hit Brownlee over the head a couple of times, and Brownlee fell out of the chair (and) onto the floor."

Testifying under immunity from prosecution, Mr. Buckner admitted he had taken part in the beating of suspects. He said he had felt compelled to do so as the only black in his department.

Son of Reagan's lawyer accused of rape, murder

LOS ANGELES (R) — The 20-year-old son of President Reagan's personal lawyer was remanded in custody Monday accused of raping and murdering his mother.

Under California law, lawyer's son Michael Miller could, if convicted, be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

The nude and battered body of Marguerite Miller, 52, was found in the family home on the outskirts of Los Angeles last Thursday.

Roy Miller, 53, Mr. Reagan's lawyer, called the police after fin-

ding blood and a broken pair of spectacles inside the front door.

The younger Miller was handcuffed during a brief appearance today before municipal court judge Benjamin Aranda to be formally charged. At the request

of two lawyers hired by his father, the case was adjourned until April 11 and he was ordered to be returned to jail without bail.

Police said earlier that Michael Miller had been undergoing psychiatric treatment for depression in recent months. They said his brother, Jeffrey, 23, died after an overdose of pills in 1981.

Botha backs Pretoria's ambassador in Australia

CAPE TOWN (R) — Foreign Minister P. W. Botha has supported an assessment by South Africa's ambassador in Canberra which described Australian policy towards Pretoria as "confrontational, prescriptive and intrusive."

Mr. Botha told reporters here Monday night he had been in touch with Pretoria's ambassador Denis Worrall and could find no fault with the envoy's assessment of Australia's policy towards South Africa.

He said he agreed with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden on the role of foreign representatives, adding that Mr. Worrall "confined himself to an objective analysis and comment on Australian policy to South Africa only."

The conclusion drawn was "simply a factual description of South Africa's perception of this policy," Mr. Botha said.

The words "confrontational, prescriptive and intrusive" were not emotive or ill-considered, he said.

"Having looked carefully at the evidence, it is difficult to find words which could have more accurately described South Africa's perception of this policy," said

Mr. Botha.

Mr. Hayden said the ambassador had made comments beyond acceptable limits. Diplomats were encouraged to present their governments' views but it was not appropriate they should publicly criticise Australian policies.

Lesotho report denied

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha has denied that any attack on neighbouring Lesotho was launched from South African territory last weekend.

In a diplomatic note to the Lesotho government released Monday night, Mr. Botha also said South Africa took the strongest exception to two protests from Maseru about alleged South African involvement in border incidents.

He warned the Lesotho government that it could not continue trying to perpetuate what he called a patently transparent deception without inviting derision.

He added that a number of Lesotho citizens who had fled to South Africa since the weekend were being held for questioning by South African police.



Maj. Saad Haddad

Maj. Haddad: Thorn in the eyes of many

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

BEIRUT — Renegade Lebanese Major Saad Haddad, whose future is the latest sticking point in negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, is seen in Beirut as almost entirely dependent on Israel.

Israel says Maj. Haddad and his militia, who have controlled a strip of territory along the Israeli border for the past five years with Israeli backing, should be left in charge of South Lebanon after the Israeli army leaves.

Lebanon is willing to accept at least some of Maj. Haddad's men back into the government army but refuses to keep them together as a unit in charge of the South, or to make any promises about the future of the major himself.

At a news conference last month, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem described the Haddad problem as an Israeli problem and portrayed it as dependent on the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal negotiations, rather than the other way round.

"We are negotiating the withdrawal of Israel from all of Lebanon, and the Haddad issue will be solved with their departure," he said.

Maj. Haddad, 46, was formerly a career military officer who trained for a year at an American advanced infantry school in Fort Benning, Georgia. Some Western military experts say he was a first-class battalion commander.

A native of the southern town of Marjayoun, now his headquarters, he was returned to the South in 1976 at the end of the Lebanese Civil War — according to his own account, under Lebanese government instructions to take charge of what was then one of three separate Christian enclaves.

There he continued to fight against Palestinian and Lebanese leftist guerrillas, and the following year Israel publicly acknowledged that it was supporting him.

Vital for Israel

After the Israeli withdrawal from their 1978 incursion into South Lebanon, they effectively left him in control of a border strip 120 kilometres long and five to eight kilometres deep, a vital buffer against Palestinian commandos.

"Haddadland" prevented United Nations forces in Lebanon from fulfilling their mandate of deploying up to the border. Maj. Haddad, like Israel, regards the

U.N. as pro-Palestinian.

In April 1979, after the Lebanese army sent 500 men to South Lebanon in an effort to establish a government presence there, Maj. Haddad proclaimed his zone as "free Lebanon" in an open gesture of defiance to the Beirut authorities.

Maj. Haddad was cashed and the authorities opened proceedings against him for mutiny and other charges carrying the death penalty. But the case fizzled out when the judge who should have handled it refused to do so and no other was appointed.

The dissident officer has always enjoyed a measure of sympathy among rightist politicians and their supporters in the government and armed forces.

There are conflicting estimates of the strength of his forces. Foreign Minister Salem put it at 840 men, but an Israeli army pamphlet issued here says he has several thousand troops.

They are composed partly of regular soldiers who have stuck with him and partly of local recruits. More than half are Shi'ite Muslims, contrary to the widely held belief that Maj. Haddad, a member of the Greek Catholic Church, leads a Christian militia.

The Haddad forces have for years received their pay, arms, uniforms, fuel and food from Israel.

Maj. Haddad makes no secret of his enthusiasm for Israel, but portrays himself as a Lebanese patriot leading a lonely fight to rid his country of what he calls Syrian and Palestinian occupation.

"The Christian world didn't give a damn about South Lebanon when we were suffering and dying at the hands of foreigners," he said in a newspaper interview three years ago. "Israel was the only nation which came to our help, and we are her true ally."

Following Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer, the Israelis announced that Maj. Haddad's area of control had been expanded up to the Awali River, just north of the port of Sidon.

But his widely publicised installation of garrisons last month in Sidon, Nabatiyya and other southern towns was seen as largely symbolic by local residents who believe he does not have the men to control the area without the Israelis.

The leathery-faced, moustachioed major is the father of six girls, but he seldom talks about his personal life.

He told a magazine interviewer last year: "When my country is free, I am going to retire."

Court refutes painter's widow

BRUSSELS (R) — The widow of Belgian surrealist painter Rene Magritte failed Monday to secure a permanent ban on sales in Belgium of a book which alleges that her late husband faked works by artists like Pablo Picasso.

Presiding magistrate Albert Jonnaert told a Brussels court that he would not renew a temporary ban on the book "Memory's Raft".

Lawyers for Georgette Magritte, 82, had sought to renew the 10-day ban pending a libel suit she has brought against the author, a former acquaintance of Magritte called Marcel Marien, and his publishers.

In "Memory's Raft", Mr. Marien alleged that Magritte, who died 15 years ago, had painted and sold fakes during World War II because he was short of cash.

Mr. Marien, who was himself a member of the surrealist circle, alleged that most of the faked works were now in private collections and major galleries throughout the world, and that he had been instrumental in helping to sell them.

"I think I have done justice to Magritte by showing him as what he was — both as a man and as a painter of genius," he said in an interview in Le Soir newspaper last week.

Bishops allege atrocities in Matabeleland

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops accused the army Tuesday of killing and maiming hundreds of innocent people in a reign of terror in the southern province of Matabeleland.

A pastoral statement by the bishops' conference appealed to the government to stop the violence immediately and appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to establish the truth, apportion blame and distribute compensation "so that justice may be seen to be done and honour saved."

The seven-member conference, headed by archbishop Patrick Chakaipa of Harare, accused unnamed public figures of trying to cover up atrocities which, they said, were breeding feelings of hatred and revenge that could bring more violence in future.

It was the strongest public condemnation of military action in the province since troops of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government began anti-rebel operations there in mid-January.

The bishops accused unidentified influential people of inflaming the situation with public speeches, others of trying to cover up and thereby increasing suffering, and the Zimbabwe media of failing to publish the facts.

The bishops said that rebels had maltreated and killed a considerable number of people and destroyed vast quantities of property.

They supported government attempts to restore order but viewed with dismay the methods adopted — "methods which should be firm and just but have degenerated into brutality and atrocity," they said.

Atrocities allegations were first levelled against the army two months ago by the Matabeleland-based opposition ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo, who has fled to London saying he feared for his life.

The government has denied any suggestion of wrongdoing by its forces. It has accused ZAPU of fomenting a rebellion in the province and of trying to distract attention from violence perpetrated by its supporters.

U.N. chief sees Andropov

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov has indicated in talks with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that he supports efforts to resolve the Afghan problem, a U.N. spokesman said.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said Mr. Andropov and the secretary-general devoted much of a meeting Monday to discussion of "eliminating existing seats of tension" in various areas of the world, including Afghanistan.

Western and Third World diplomats, however, believe Mr. Perez de Cuellar's two-day visit will produce no significant change in Kremlin attitudes toward Afghanistan.

A U.N. spokesman in New York said Mr. Andropov had voiced support for the secretary-general's efforts to achieve an Afghan settlement.

But Soviet officials have stressed that Moscow is not involved in the efforts that Mr. Perez de Cuellar and his emissary, Under-Secretary-General Diego Cordovez, are making.

Mr. Cordovez, who attended Monday's meeting in the Kremlin, is due in two weeks to hold what diplomats say could be a critical new round of indirect talks in Geneva between the Afghan and Pakistan governments.

10 killed in Assam violence

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 10 people were killed in a new flare-up of violence in India's northeast state of Assam, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Tuesday.

It quoted an official report as saying that they died when rival groups clashed in a village of the Sivasagar district of Upper Assam on Sunday. Fifty houses were set ablaze, making about 200 people homeless.

PTI did not identify the groups involved. Previous clashes in the state have been between ethnic Assamese or tribesmen and Bengali-speaking Muslim immigrants.

The agency also said three bombs exploded in Assam in the past 36 hours, but caused no casualties and only minor damage. Two of them went off in the state capital of Gauhati, where Assamese militants announced at the weekend they were temporarily suspending their anti-immigrant campaign.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Jesus Christ came from outer space'

LONDON (R) — The theory that Jesus Christ was an alien from outer space is fondly held by many younger pupils at Britain's independent schools, according to a report Tuesday. "Eligah's" departure in a chariot of fire placed him firmly among the space age prophets and Jesus' ascension was just another blast-off, the report by Farmington Institute for Christian Studies said. Its conclusions were based on essays on "What I believe" written by 13-year-old boys at 100 fee-paying schools.

Vavacious barmaid's appeal dismissed

LONDON (R) — A barmaid sacked for squeezing men's nipples at a pub in Essex, South East England, has lost her appeal against unfair dismissal. "I'm sure the regulars will miss me now I'm gone," said 34-year-old Linda Blackie after Monday's hearing at an industrial tribunal in London.

2 amorous rams cause scandal

NEWPORT, Wales (R) — Two amorous rams cost their owner £600 (£900) damages for breaking into a neighbour's field and making 24 pure bred ewes pregnant in one night. The neighbour told a court Monday that the ram's night out resulted in the birth of 37 cross-bred lambs. The owner's lawyer said it was unrealistic to assume two rams had served so many ewes in such a short time. But the court ruled that they had.

Prize racehorse gelded by mistake

SYDNEY (R) — A racehorse which might have earned up to 7.6 million Australian dollars (\$6.4 million) in stud fees was mistakenly gelded by a veterinary surgeon, a court was told here. The horse, which should have been gelded was in another part of a farm, the New South Wales Supreme Court heard in a claim for damages. If the gelded horse, a four-year-old named For All Seasons, been successful as a sire he could have been booked for 60 services a year at 25,000 dollars (\$21,000) a service, said counsel for its Filipino owner, Jose Cojuangco.

Yugoslav poet jailed for 'slander'

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav poet Gojko Djogo Monday began serving a 12-month jail sentence imposed on him by a Belgrade court in 1981 for slandering the memory of the late President Tito, legal sources said. Djogo, a winner of several literary awards, was found guilty of dishonouring Tito's memory, insulting the Yugoslav leadership and spreading anti-state propaganda in a book of poetry entitled "Woolen Times".

Master bigamist sent to jail

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — Giovanni Vigliotto, who admitted marrying 105 women in almost 30 years of loving and leaving, was sentenced to 34 years in jail Monday on fraud and bigamy charges. Judge Rufus Coulter also ordered the 47-year-old Vigliotto to pay \$336,000 in fines for having defrauded several of his wives of their savings before abandoning them. "Society needs to be protected from this individual," the judge said. Vigliotto was found guilty of stealing \$36,500 from one of his wives, estate agent Patricia Anne Gardiner.

Manila's statement alarms bishops

MANILA (R) — The president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines said Tuesday a cabinet minister's allegation that many priests aided anti-government rebels raised the spectre of government persecution of the church. Bishop Antonio Mabutas said it was a "preposterous and malicious falsification of the truth" to say that 64 priests and 27 bishops were aiding rebels in the southern Philippines.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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IT PAYS TO TAKE INSURANCE

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♠ 873

♥ A Q J 105

♦ Void

♣ K 9654

WEST

♠ J 1064

♥ 9

♦ 87642

♣ K Q J 1074

♦ A 92

♠ A Q

♣ J 1073

SOUTH

♠ A K Q 52

♥ K 9

♦ 8653

♣ 82

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠

2 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♠ 4 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Prepare for the worst. If

you don't run into a bad

break, it can then come as a

pleasant surprise. But—if

you do...

Note that, despite the fact

that nobody jumped, North-

South reached their optimum

contract in quick time.

Because of his six losers in

the minor suits, South did

not feel constrained to bid

any more than one spade

after his partner's overall

came round to him. But when

North raised spades, South

wasted no time in bidding

what he expected to make.

West led the king of

diamond